WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1895.

LOCAL NEWS.—The City and Enhurban News Burea of the Ustrep Parse and New York Associate: Parse is at 21 to 39 Ann street. All information and documents for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

The Kind of Liberty Spain Offers Cuba.

The principal argument advanced by the few American defenders of a policy of indifference toward the Cuban revolutionists. is the assertion that the present uprising is ill-timed, and has changed or postponed Spain's intention of introducing salutary reforms. But for the insurrection, we are told, the Madrid Government would ere this have carried out the so-called ABARZUAS project, whereby the Island would have secured a system of self-government which its advocates compare with that enjoyed by the Dominion of Canada. What was the ADARZUAS project, and what measure of autonomy would Cuba have obtained from It This question is answered in a cogent manifesto written by Enmoue Jose Va-BONA, an ex-Deputy to the Spanish Cortes, and addressed by the Cuban revolutionary party to the people of the United States.

Before pointing out how ludicrous a mockcay of self-government was suggested in the vaunted ARARZUAS programme, Seffor VARONA dwells on the necessity of Cuba's acquiring a genuine control of its fiscal regulations, if its industries are to be rescued from extinction. We shall quote from him only a few figures, but these are significant. be taxes levied on the Cubans amount to 1 13 18, or, at the present rate of exchange, 2 5.16 pesetus, per inhabitant. The Spaniards in the mother country pay only 42.08 bes tas per head, or less than half the amount writing from their fellow eltizens in the Queen of the Antilles. Of the relatively vast sum thus exterted less than three per cent. is devoted to the development of the resources of the island. Of the enormous debt saddled upon Cuba and now reaching almost 5200,000,000 not a cent has been expended to promote industrial activity and civilization. The debt has not contributed to build a single mile of railway or highway, or to erest a single lighthouse or deepen a single port; it has not erected one asylum, or opened one public school. On positive as well as negative grounds the fiscal regime is open to the severest reprobation. For instance, the district which produces the best tobacco in the world, the Vuelta Abajo, not only lacks every means of transportation afforded in civilized countries, Lu: finds the output of its products crippled by excessive export duties, which now amount to \$1.80 on every thousand cigars. The result is that from 1889 to 1894 the exportation from Havana has decreased by 116,200,000 cigars, and that, according to the calculation of the trade weekly, El Tabaco, the exportation of cigars from Cuba will cease entirely within six years. There, again, is the sugar industry, which of late has passed through a crisis so serious that every Government, except the Spanish, has tried to protect its own staple by more or less empirical measures. Spain herself pays bounties to the sugar produced in the Iberian peninsula, but bars her mar kets against the Cuban sugar by imposing on it an import duty of \$6.20 per two hundred pounds. In many other ways the Cuban sugar producer is oppressed; by heavy taxes on the machinery indispensable for the production of the commodity; by taxes on the means of inland transportation; by a special tax known as the industrial duty; and by still another tax for loading or shipping, which is equivalent to an export duty.

In general it may be said that, so far as the admission of Spanish products to Cuban markets is concerned, the Madrid Government treats Cuba as an integral part of Spain, while with regard to the admission of Cuban products to Spanish markets it treats Cuba as a foreign country. The principal products of the island, to wit, toeco, sugar, rum, cocoa, and coffee, pay heavy duties in Spain; on the other hand, the products of the peninsula pay no duties in Cuba. From this point of view the position of Cuba is precisely the reverse of that occupied by the Canadian Dominion, which taxes the products of Great Britain, yet commands for its own products an admission, duty free, to the British markets.

Now, is it true that any remedy for this astounding state of things was offered in the Abarzuas project? Senor Varona subjusts to a careful analysis the plan originally broached by Minister MAURA, but modified before its definite formulation by Minister ABARZUAS, and since called by the latter's name. He shows that it does not alter the Liestoral law. It does not curtail the power of the imported bureaucracy. It does not lessen, but augments the power of the far off central Government at Madrid. It leaves the existing burdens upon the Cuban taxpayer. What, then, does the proposed reform amount to ! It is confined to an ostensible change of the Council of Administration, all the members of which are now appointed by the Spanish Government, into s partially elective body. According to the Ananzuas plan, one half of the members would continue to be appointed by the Goverithent, while the other half would be chosen by the qualified electors, that is to say, by those who pay a certain amount of taxes, We call the change merely ostensible, because, first, the property qualification is so high as to exclude all but an insignificant minority of Cubans, and, secondly, the Governor-General would have the right to veto all the resolutions of the Council, and to suspend at will all its elective members. What measure of autonomy would be delegated to the Council constituted in this derisory way? It would have the right to make up a special budget embracing a few items now included in the general budget for Cuba. The Madrid Government reserves for itself all the rest. The items of which the pretended autonomist council could dispose would collectively represent less than three per cent. of the revenues of the island; more than 97 per cent, would continue to be arbitrarily distributed by the Madrid administration, as it is now.

Such is the species of self-government proposed in the ABARZUAS scheme. The people of the United States will judge for themselves whether the Cuban revolutionists ought to be condemned for rejecting it.

An American Statesman in Japan.

In the Japan Daily Mail of the 6th of November is a list of honors conferred by the Emperor of Japan upon a number of foreign residents of that country, as announced on the day previous by the official

At the head of this list it is most gratifying to find the name of an American, Mr. HENRY WILLARD DENISON, who for many years has been the legal adviser to the Foreign Office of Japan. The order of the Sacred Treasure, with which he has been dec-

wards of merit known in the Japanese civil service. The Japan Mail truly declares that Mr. DENISON'S service is "worthy of any bonors that the Japanese Government has to bestow upon him," and adds that "he enjoys the distinction of being one of the only two foreign employees of Japan decorated with the first-class of a Japanese order.'

Praise like this from a British editor is praise indeed, and the conductor of the Iapan Mali was formerly an officer in the British army. Another Yokohama paper, however, the Japan Gazette, does equal justice to Mr. DENISON, and also announces that he has received a handsome sum of money from the Government in token of the high appreciation in which his services are held :

"From a Japanese point of view he did yeoman service in the work of treaty revision, and the laborer is worthy of his hire. He also played a difficult game during the China-Japan war with consummate skill. Pitted as he was against so great a man as Mr. Foster he did not come off second best. We offer him ou sincere congratulations on the distinction accorded to him. If we are not in error he is the first foreigner

receive so high a mark of commen Although only forty-nine years of age, Mr. DENISON has spent twenty-six years of his life in Japan. He belongs to a New England family distinguished for ability and force of character. If we may coin a word we should say he is a man in whom the judgmatical faculty is preëminent. Sagacious, kindly, unselfish, and modest he well deserves his great influence in the affairs of Japan. The statesmen of that country, irrespective of party, regard him with steem and admiration free from jealousy, for in him they recognize one of the truest friends of the Land of the Rising Sun.

Let Mr. Bayard Alone.

The resolution offered in the House of representatives yesterday to impeach the United States Ambassador at London, the HOD. THOMAS F. BAYARD, for utterances m England "reflecting upon the inteltigence and integrity of the American people," is not in order, however admissible it may be adjudged by Speaker REED upon issues of parliamentary law. Mr. BAYARD's memorable language, that has become the subject of renewed resentment since the assembly of Congress, reads as follows:

"In my own country I have witnessed the insa tiable growth of that form of state socialism styles protection which. I believe, has done more to foste rupt public life, banish men of independent mind and character from public councils, blunt public cor science, and place politics upon the low level of a m conary scramble than any other single cause. Step by step, and largely owing to the confusion of civi strife, it has succeeded in obtaining control of the sovereign power of taxation, creating the revenue into an engine for selfish and private profit (its allied beneficiaries and combines are called trusts), and gradually the commercial marine of the United States has disappeared, the few vessels lately built being ar n and proving the rule, as they were only ifit by making a breach in the general tariff and navigation laws."

Mr. BAYARD cannot be called to accoun mstly for emitting even in England this extraordinary criticism of his own country. He was appointed by a Democratic President notorious for reversing the relation between President and people invariably observed by his predecessors. Mr. BAY ARD's Chief delights, as Cuckoo cant has it. in being a non-partisan President of the whole people at home, but abroad he bears himself like a partisan and generally represents the anti-Democratic views of a politi

cal faction, the Mugwumps. Mr. BAYARD's speech at Edinburgh was no invention of his own, and no peculiar expression of consecrated Clevelandesque rage at the faults of human nature as exhibited in the United States; but a reiteration and amplification of the platform of the Democratic party for 1892, on which Mr. CLEVELAND ran for President, and which was accepted and declared to be true by the American public then voting. "Protection," said the Democratic platform of 1892, "is a fraud, a robbery of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of the few." Even though the shamelessness of President CLEVELAND and Prof. Wilson, who concocted the tariff of to-day, has confirmed us in our old career of crime, this great political assertion of three years ago, that we are robbers, still stands for Mr. BAYARD to preach if he likes. Of what moment is Mr. BAYARD's passing accusation against us of "class legislation," corrupt public life," "blunted public conscience," and "politics upon the level of a mercenary scramble "? Mr. BAYARD is to-day in office, and possessed of opportunity to speak publicly, on the strength of a national declaration before all the world that the people of the United States have been robbers since the foundation of the Government.

Suddenly, however, a new idea strikes us: Possibly this lashing of our character and habits by our Ambassador to England was a subtle outburst of indignation at the CLEVELAND Administration for having with the treacherous hands which laid the WILson bill before the House of Representatives burned a new brand of robbery on us again -Heaven knows for how long. Let Mr. BAYARD go free.

Philadelphia Invaded. The signal of peril comes in accents of alarm, from Philadelphia, where the normal tranquillity appears to be seriously threatened. As the Press states the situation, " a huge whale, nearly ninety feet long, is in the Delaware Bay and does not seem to be able to work its way out again." As all students of geography know, the Delaware Bay is the stretch of water which lies to the south of Philadelphia between New Jersey and Delaware, and which is crossed by those leaving Philadelphia for the South by any other means of egress than steam cars, canals, or the turnpike roads. Philadelphia is a town of lively sensations, but a lost whale, unable to find its way about, is a verltable novelty.

The Philadelphia whale was first sighted on Sunday by two Pennsylvania pilots "coming up the bay in steamships." aver that they saw the monster "ploughing its way toward Philadelphia at a furious rate of speed." It is a reasonable inference, from this acceleration, that the whale must be a stranger to Philadelphia unless the question be regarded from a narrow local standpoint. A "furious rate of speed," according to the Philadelphia schedule of locomotion, is about one mile an hour. At times, the Philadelphia pilots report, "the whale rose above the surface, creating a great disturbance in the water, but soon passed out of sight, blowing at a great rate." This alarming statement is corroborated by Pilot BENNETT of the Allan line steamship Scandinavian. He saw the whale, and de scribes it as " a peculiar object following in our wake." At times, he says, it was totally obscured, and again, like a mass of wreckage laboring in a seaway, "it would rise with a swishing noise that was very apparent." The whale approached the scandinavian and passed it like a flash. The most peculiar thing about the whale, declares Pilot BENNETT, was the correctness with which it followed, "as

seem to be a trained whale, having knowledge of the buoys, eddies, and currente of the Delaware Bay. It was able to find the direct channel of deepest water, and to pass the Scandinavian with as much ease as if the latter had been the Valkyric and the whale the Defender. Fully twenty feet of water worski be required. Pilot BENNETT estimates, to float this whale, a mammal of more than ordinary perception, for when it began to taste the acrid water of the Schuylkill it turned back to the bay, clearly distinguishing the Schuylkill infusion, as many an old inhabitant of Philadelphia has found himself unable to do. Pilot Long of the tanker La Hesbaye also

saw the whale. He first noticed it when in the vicinity of Duck Creek Flats at 11:30 on Sunday morning. "The whale," he says was then flopping its tail and blowing water up into the air." The last he saw of it the whale was "headed up the bay toward Philadelphia at a tremendous rate of speed. In the absence of any formal or authentic denial this announcement is disquieting. Here is a whale, skilled beyond other whales fast-swimming whale, an obstreperous and dare-devil whale, headed at a tremen dons rate of speed for the unsuspecting city of Philadelphia! Against the hostile invasion of soldiers, or of war ships at sea, against the invasion of new ideas, progressive notions, modern methods, and enlightened politics Philadelphia has stood fast. Can it with stand the sensational invasion of a whale headed toward Philadelphia and coming at tremendous rate of speed? These pilots must have little knowledge of the anxiety and apprehension which their narrative will cause in timid breasts, or they would

The Patriotic Reunion.

withhold their alarming bulletins until the

aroused energy of Philadelphia has pre-

pared for the common defence.

When the idea of holding a grand patritic reunion in this city was first suggested. it was impossible to foresee how quickly the suggestion would be taken up, how large would be the response to it, or how deep would be the interest, the generosity, the emotion evoked by it. We are delighted at the way in which it has been received; we are happy over the practical measures already taken to put it into effect; we are well pleased with the prospects for the reunion. Unless all signs fail, New York will behold an intermingling of the blue and the gray, a fraternization between the veterans of the Union and those of the late Confederacy, a demonstration of American patriotism, a stately pageant, and a moral manifestation, the like of which have not yet been beheld, the influence of which will be broad as our country, and the pleasant memories of which will abide for generations.

It is but three weeks to-day since the idea of the reunion was mooted, under the impression that, in course of time, it might possibly be carried out, but without any thought that action would be taken upon it as soon as it was put in print. Yet what have we seen in these three weeks? We have seen the suggestion welcomed at the place of its origin and in the country at large, welcomed by officers who served with distinction in both armies, by the Grand Army of the Republic and the United Confederate Veterans, by Governors and Mayors in the North and the South, by commercial and political bodies, by the retired commander of the United States army and his successor, by West Point, by many societies, and by citizens of prominence and influence all over the land. It has been welcomed by influential journals in the South and in the North It was welcomed with enthusiasm by the crowdat the Atlanta Exposition on Manhattan day. It has stirred up the veterans at many a post. It is favored by the National Guard here. It has been favored by the one hundred leading citizens who were invited to, serve upon the General Committee. The largeness of its welcome can be but partially measured by the numerous letters sent to the Executive Committee. No man is more fully apprised of the facts in the case han that esteemed officer who won fame as a soldier of the Confederacy, Col. JOHN

J. GARNETT, now a resident of this city. Thus the suggestion has been received or all sides. Thus the formen of other times join hands as friends. Thus brave men em brace each other under the broad flag of the American Union.

It is a worthy beginning of the business preparations for the grand patriotic reunion in New York. All things have gone well up to this time. The outlook is promising for he days to come.

There is yet an immense amount of work to be done before the project shall be carried to completion and the grand reunion shall be held in the metropolis. The General Committee, the Executive Committee, and other committees that must yet be formed, will surely have their hands full until the day of triumph. There are a hundred questions yet to be brought under review; there are hundreds of matters of detail that yet await settlement. Fortunately there are, and there will be, plenty of practical business men concerned in the arrangements, men accustomed to the handling of large affairs, men imbued with the spirit of the occasion, men who never undertake any service that turns out other than successful. It is not necessary that we offer them any suggestions, or stir them up for the occasion, or prompt them in any way. All we have to say to them at the present moment is, that they are required to make this thing successful, to make it illustrious, to make it memorable in the annals of New York and the history of the United States.

We would, however, stir up our citizens at large to perform their duty on the occasion of the grand reunion. It is to be an occasion worthy of the great city. Why, Col. GARNETT has news that there may be 20,000 or more Confederate veterans here from the States of the South, and we must suppose that still more Union veterans will be here from other States far and near. There is almost sublimity in the thought. And there will, we hope, be many representatives of the regular army, as there will, we are sure, be regiments of the National Guard, belonging to this State and to other States. Peradventure, a hundred thousand American patriotic citizens in uniform, or more yet, proud of their country's flag. Look at these merry veterans, these stalwart young fellows, these battered and maimed and crippled braves! Indeed, fellow citizens, it will be an impressive spectacle.

There ought to be citizens' associations formed in every Congress district. The Chamber of Commerce and the Board of Trade ought to make special preparations. The Union League and the Columbian Order have their particular functions to perform. Societies of all kinds ought to get ready for service, those of women as well as those of men. Meetings ought to be held as soon as the Executive Committee if by instinct, the direct channel of the is in readiness for them.

hospitality, for generous enthusiasm, for pomp, for fraternity, for Americanism. New York, great and proud New York, is the city that has the spirit, the means, and the energy to make the grand reunion an

episode unsurpassed in beauty, one which will awaken the echoes from the Rio Grande to the Passamsquoddy, from the Pacific coast to the easternmost border of the land

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument

The present situation in reference to the site for a soldiers' and sailors' monument illustrates what thouble can arise from a misstep by the Park Board, and from the headstrong impulse of untrained offcials to go ahead on their own responsibility, even on matters involving important questions of municipal art. Some time ago the Park Board, consisting of four laymen, answered a request for a site for this monument by calmly sitting down and voting that the monument should be placed at the entrance of the Central Park at Fifty-ninth street. artistic head of the department, the Landscape Architect, whose advice was imperatively demanded for such an addition to the Park, was not called on for a report. The monument people had come to the Park Board full of the desire that has marked about every important monumental project known for many years, namely, to btain a site at this entrance of the Central Park, and the Park Commissioners assented on their own authority.

Since this event, through the influence of the Sculpture Society, afterward called in, the problem has been subjected for the first time to criticism which would justify action. All the art societies in town have been consulted, and they all agree that the best site would be in another spot. Yesterday their recommendation that this change be made was ably presented by Recorder GOFF before the Monument Commission, consisting of himself, the Mayor, and certain other city officers, but because the pressure of the special representatives of the monument was too strong, or on account of the prestige of the Park Board's unfortunate permit, their recommendation was rejected and the old plan was adhered to. New York bears unfortunate evidence of the recklessness and presumption

which have periodically overpowered the officials charged with the care of its public grounds and buildings. The anxiety which the art societies of this city have begun to assert that our future artistic opportunities be treated on surer and more carefully studied lines than have been tolerated here tofore, is a fact of very happy augury. They should be respected rather than rebuffed. What they say upon this subject now i no less entitled to consideration than if it had been referred to their circle as it should have been referred, at first. It will be a great misfortune if the majority of the officials concerned in this matter, who, without exception, are lay men, should persist in fastening on the city their own deference to the prejudices of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Society, contrary to the judgment of those artistically entitled

It is hard to see what Senator CHANDLER means by his bill providing for the unlimited colnage of silver whenever England, France, and Germany pass similar laws.—Globe-Democrat.

He means just what President CLEVELAND neant when writing last spring to the New ork Democratic editors against the "free, unlimited, and independent coinage of silver by this Government" Both Mr. CLEVELAND and Senator CHANDLER are against free coinage of silver as proposed by the silverites. If either one of them is actually in favor of silver coinage in concert with foreign governments, such talk as this, if without wisdom, is at least of good faith. If either of them is not of that mind then he is talking sweet buncombe for the base machinations of politics.

A distinguished Canadian statesman, the Hon. Mr. TARDIVEL, has published his opinion of Canada's prospects in our Canadian contem

"The fact that Canada must very soon be a free country is daily becoming more certain. Leading men no longer fear to express their opinion upon this

We believe with Mr. TARDIVEL that Canada must win her freedom. It is unreasonable that vast country like Canada, broad as the United States, rich in natural resources, and containing population of 5,000,000 souls, should continue to exist as a dependency of a foreign monarchy, the seat of which is on the other side of the Atlantic Ocean. It is in a real, not in a metphorical, sense that that monarchy "sits upon" Canada, preventing her growth, restricting her iberty of action, and curbing the spirit of her people. Canada is in an anomalous condition. She cannot continue in it much longer without self-abasement.

Mr. TARDIVEL says further:

"The present Canadian confederation has no solid foundation; it must have the fate of all str built upon shifting sands. Those who imagine that it can last for hundreds of years, or even fifty years, are utopians or dreamers, not practical men."

There is not a doubt of the truth of these words. The intelligent inhabitants of Canada know that they are true. Why, then, should they live longer in a house built upon the sands? When the area of the American colo nies was far smaller than that of Canada, and when their population was far less than that of Canada at this time, they threw off the foreign yoke and established a republic that has b come the mighty power which lies alongside of Canada. Their example is before Canada their Declaration of Independence is a model for Canada; they have the right to seek a shell ter for themselves under the folds of our flag. Every year that Canada exists as the de pendency of a foreign monarchy is a year of humiliation for her.

With the object, apparently, of exciting public interest and influencing English sentiment in favor of the Government's unjust denands on Venezuela, the authorities of the British Museum have organized an exhibition of maps, books, and curiosities relating to British Guiana, pitching upon this year's being the three hundredth anniversary of Sir WALTER RALEIGH's first expedition to that region as the ceasion for commemoration. What there can be to celebrate in the most disastrous failure of that adventurous speculator is not clear. He did not discover Guiana, nor the Orinoco: that the Spaniards had done generations before him. He did not even invent the fable of "the golden land of El Dorado" that lured him to his ruin; that was a Spanish tradition. In 1595 he worked his way four hundred miles up the Orinoco in quest of Manoa, the city of gold on the shore of the great inland sea, and having failed to reach it, returned to England empty handed. Twenty-two years later he bough from James I. a release from his long imprison ment by the promise of bringing to England the gold of Guiana, the exact hiding place of which he said he knew. That gold he could not find his attempts to plunder Spanish towns were beaten back, and for his fallure and deception JAMES put into force the long-suspended sentence of death that hung over RALEIGH and he was beheaded. The only connection between him and any territory ever claimed by England is Guiana is his wanting to reach the unknown El Dorado, and the repulse of his freebooters from Spanish settlements which they attacked in time of peace. Whatever explorations he made were on the Orinoco, in a region remote from the present disputed ground. It is doubtful if he ever set foot in what is now British Guiana.

It is a curious instance of the irony of facts that, after living for three hundred years in one form or other, this legend of the existence of erated is one of the most distinguished rad deenest water." Thus, the whale would I The occasion will be one for boundless | El Dorado should have been finally and definitely

disproved by the investigations of Von Hum-BOLDT and of the SCHOMBURGK who drew the disputed boundary line, only a generation be fore the discovery of the Yuruari gold mines showed that there was solid ground for one portion of the story. Perhaps country becomes better known ruins of the fabulous city Manoa and traces of the great inland lake may be found. The more we learn of Africa and Asia, the clearer it becomes that HERODOTUS and MARCO POLO were not liars. More definite knowledge of our own continent may restore to credit the travellers' tales of our early explorers, the fountain o youth, the land of El Dorado, or the city of the seven adelautados.

Now for the Democratic National Conver tion. Here is the place for that body, anyhow member of the Democratic Executive Committee who has ever seen New York knows that. We believe that nine-tenths of all th delegates who will attend the Convention are of the same mind as to New York. The danger in the case is that, as soon as the committee meets it will be so much beset by rattle-tongued missionaries from other places as to be unable to form a correct judgment at once. It must be a terrible thing for the committee to listen for hours to these inflamed missionaries. We trust that up member of it will surrender his reason It is necessary that all members of it should keep calm, under every provocation, so as to be able to give an independent opinion, unmoved by foolishness.

The best way for each committeeman is to make up his mind before the committee meets and thus make the vote unanimous for New York. Every Convention that meets here has a splendid time of it.

The use of bicycles by the police is calculated to confer upon them larger chests and smaller waistbands; a change devoutly Of course, though, they must ride habitually like men able and unashamed to look the world in the face, and not like the hump-backed, slouch-headed deformities so often seen on the streets on private bleycles. Only when it becomes imperatively a question of scorching can the policemen hump themselves properly.

If the Holy Synod at St. Petersburg de ires to build a great Greek cathedral anywhere in this country, New York is the place for it ot an inland city. The orthodox Russians and Poles living here have but a modest place of worship, though there are thousands of them. Orthodox sailors also are constantly coming nto our port upon Russian vessels. It is possible that the Greek Church would grow largely n New York, if the Holy Synod built here splendid cathedral in Byzantine architecture; for the services and ceremonies of the ancien Greek communion are very captivating and impressive. We cannot doubt that Bishop Nicolas, who favors a reproduction in this country of the Kremlin of Moscow, will come to the conclusion that there is but one fitting place for it in all the United States. We are of opinion that a New York Kremlin would be crowded every Sunday.

The Chamber of Commerce has adopted resolution "that the Executive Committee be asked to consider and report what action it is wise for the Chamber to take with reference to the French Exposition of 1900." Wait a while yet. Wait until it is known for sure, or until there is reasonable assurance, that the Paris Exposition will be held. Even Congress had better wait a year or two before it takes up any bill relating to the subject. Europe has been on the ragged edge for some time.

A new mystery-man has turned up near Boston, in the quiet old town of Brookline. He tells of performances that beat those of the Colorado miracle-worker. He says that he can cure the afflicted and pull teeth at a distance by "suggestion," and that he has done so in more than 2,000 instances. He seems to be smarter than the Jersey curists, who stop short of tooth-pulling. It seems to us that he must be a dangerous character, who ought to be taken in hand by the dentists.

In regard to this case of HARROWS we can only say what we have said in other cases of the kind, let him be brought to this town and subjected to scientific scrutiny. If he can pull the tooth of a man up in Harlem while he himself sits on a bench in City Hall Park, we promise that his picture shall be printed finely in THE Sun. We will send a reporter to watch his Harlem victim, and two or three reporters to watch the operator on his bench under the trees that decorate the dry greensward in front of THE

There has been a large accession to the ranks of the miracle-workers since Brother SCHLATTER turned up at Denver. We have news of them from Kansas, Chicago, New Jersey, and Boston; yet we do not seem to have any firstclass specimen in New York city. We would like them all to come here and give a general exhibition in Madison Square Garden. That policeman who nabbed a solid ghost a few days ago must be excluded from the show, or else deprived of his club and nippers.

The black pickaninny girl preacher did not make the sensation here which her backers had expected. The truth is that it is less easy to make a sensation in New York than in mos other places. Our citizens are quick-witted, but it is hard to work the wits of two million people; they are fond of novelty, but it must be of a sur prising kind. Then, again, any new sensation here is but another added to the many sensations which we have all the time; and every body has the right to take his choice of them from the opera to the Coroners' office. The preaching pickaninny was a success along the Congaree in South Carolina, and also in the turpentine regions of North Carolina, where things go easy. But it must be said that she failed in her attempts to stir up New York.

A Bet About Langerman

To wer Euron or The Sus-Sir; Will you kindle answer the following query: A makes a bot with B that Langerman, of the late Langerman-Aub case, would be convicted. In view of the confession of the plaintiff after the verdict and the release of the defendant, how is that bet decided?

New York, Dec. 9.

The intent must govern here as in other wagers. The bet on Langerman's conviction was a bet that he would be found guilty, or that the prosecution would win and Langerman lose. It was like a bet that one horse in a race would win and the other would lose. A's horse passed the post first and the race was awarded to him but for reason of fraud this decision was reversed and it was found that B's horse was entitled to it. B wins in the Langerman case.

> Beyond the turmoll and the strife That shivers Boston Into bits. Above the common things of life. Jostah sits. He sits, iciculate and stern

mobile as the loveless Sphins

The Little Grover, of Boston.

And sitting thus, too cold to burn. Josiah thinks. He thinks of what is and shall be When, by the wisdom of the Fates. He owns the town: and, thoughtfully,

Josiah waits.

He waits because he does not care And waiting thus, there's none to share Josiah's lot.

Upon his grand old family tree, Above all ordinary boosts. Incased in genealogy. Josiah roosts. He roosts beyond all human ken.

And gazing down on common mer Josiah smiles. Cool as a cucumber he smiles. Because he does not fear the worst Of Boston men in all their styles, Josiah's tirst.

A thousand million trillion miles

Grand, gloomy, and peculiar, he Enows all opponents will be downer.
For Boston's giory is to see

Josiah crowned. SUBWAY EXPRESS STATIONS.

Utilizens Tell the Rapid Transit Commission Where They Should He Located.

The Rapid Transit Commissioners discussed the location of express train stations yesterday afternoon, and in open session gave the public s-chance to have a say. The Commissioners are not in favor of making any express stations in addition to the ones already proposed. They hope that express trains will run from City Hall to Manhattan avenue in sixteen minutes. and every additional express station will add from one to two minutes to this time.

Nathan Wise, who appeared in the interest of the property owners of 145th street, suggested that an express station at that point would be of more service than the one proposed at 147th street. Mr. Wise said that 145th street was wide and popular as a business street. John S. Sutphen urged the commissioners to make an express station at Seventy-second street.

make an express station at Seventy-second street.

"We dropped Seventy-second street," said Mr. Steinway. "for considerations of speed. The only thing for us to consider is whether or not we shall add another express station, and if we do it should be at Seventy-second street."

E. F. Romaine told the Board that the number of passengers who used the station at Ninety-third street was much larger than at Seventy-second, and the Commissioners found that the returns of the elevated railway showed that this is a fact. They expressed the opinion that an express station at Ninety-sixth street, as proposed, would be of more service than one at Seventy-second street. Mr. Steinway said after the meeting that he thought the present list of express stations would probably be the one finally adopted.

Coast Defence - A Letter from Senator TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Referring

o an editorial in THE SUN on the subject of 'Coast Defences" in the issue of Saturday last. 7th inst., I beg to call your attention to a copy of the bill referred to by you, in which you will see that the sum of \$1,500,000 to be appropriated in for the present fiscal year, ending June 30, 1896. and the sum to be appropriated for the next fiscal year is \$5,500,000, not \$1,500,000. As some months may claime before the bill can be passed, there will remain only a few months of the present fiscal year in which to expend any large appropriation. Then, too, it will be needful that some time be occupied in considering the best modes of expending the amount appropriated. This will occupy the attention of the Secretary of War and or the Chief of Engineers and the Chief of Ordnance in deciding what part of the appropriation will go to each bureau under the terms of the bill. It is, therefore, considered by those who have given close attention to the subject that \$1,500,000 is all that can be profitably expended during the present fiscal year. I hope you will continue to impress on the public the importance of this measure. As I explained in my remarks to the Senate, it is important that still larger sums than I have proposed be employed for coast defence. However, we shall be fortunate if we can obtain the amounts named in my bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 10. and the sum to be appropriated for the next

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The death of George Augustus Sala recalls to my memory a unique circumstance in literary history. Away back in the sixties, Sala, then in the nited States, wrote for All the Year Round a serial story entitled, "Quite Alone." Thirty or forty chapters were in due order published when, to the surprise of the literary world, the when, to the surprise of the literary world, the story ceased to be "continued in our next." For reasons which cannot now be determined. Sala failed to send on copy. Mr. Dickens placed the matter in the hands of Andrew Halliday, who completed thenovel. Sala afterward finished the story, but in a different fashion altogether from the Halliday type. In the history of English literature there is not, to my recoilection, a parallel to this case. How the elder Disraeli would have gloated over it!

Sala's story, "The Couversion of Colonel Quagg." is simply incomparable. I heartily wish The Sun would reprint it.

WILLIAM B. CLARKE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10. Where Democrats Seldom Intrude.

From the Chicago Record.
Washington, Dec. 6.—The relations between the Washington, Dec. 6.—1he is party in Congress President and the members of his party in Congress are illustrated by the list of callers at the White House this week. It has always been customary for enators and Representatives to pay their respects to the Chief Executive as soon as possible after their as rival in Washington for the annual session, but thi sion, but this have entered the White House gates. The President novel in from Woodley, his country home, early Monday morning in order that he might be to persons having business with him, and he has re-sumed his regular hours for the reception of Congresamen and the public. But his solitude is in a neasure voluntary. He has hedged himself about with so much formality that people do not visit him

except when it is absolutely necessary For example, the members of the House and Sena object to the rule that requires them to explain their usiness to Private Secretary Thurber before they are admitted to the President. Many of them abruptly decline to do so, and when Mr. Thurber inquires the object of their call they tell him very frankly that it s none of his business. It was only last sension, that Senator White of California offered to throw Mr. Thurber out of the window, and it took all of the dip-Californian, Mr. Thurber applorized and instered that he meant no offence, but Mr. White took the ground that a Senator of the United States ought to be allowed to communicate with the head of the executive branch of the Government without subr ting to the censorship of a private secretary. All members of both Houses who have made this point with the President are now admitted to his office without delay or question, but very few visit him

unless they are compelled to.

He has more Republican than Democratic callers, and Mr. Sherman, Mr. Allison, and Mr. Reed were among the first to pay their respects.

An Explanation of the Missing Treasury

From the Minneapolis Journal WASHINOTOS, Dec. 6.—Secretary Carilale will submit his usual annual report Monday. Considerable inter-est is manifested as to the position he will take. It is said that Mr. Carlisie and President Cleveland have been unable to agree upon the statement that the Secretary of the Treasury should submit. It is now known however, that Secretary Carlisle began the preparation of that part of his report which he him-self writes nearly two weeks are. It had gone to the printer last Thursday night. On the following day, at the Cabinet meeting, President Cleveland laid a draft of his message before the members of the Cabinet. If was then that Mr. Cartisle learned for the first time of the President's Intention to subordinate the ques-tion of revenues to that of currency legislation. When Carifsie left the White House that afternoon he took the proofs of his report, which he found awaiting him, and commenced to revise them.

The Garland Gem Minerals.

From the Boston Evening Transcript, In 1892 James A. Garland of New York presented a number of unique and valuable minerals to the min eralogical collection of Harvard University, including the Hamlin collection of tourmailnes and several ther large crystals or specimens of gem quality. Of these the larger part of the Hamilin collection has been exhibited to the public, but it has not been possible until now to make suitable arrangements for exhibiting the other separate specimens and the more value ble Hamlin tourmaines, including those that are cut and mounted. The whole collection will be shown permanently to the public, beginning with next week. Two special cases have been built for this purpose. The aim has been to bring out the color of the transparent gens, and the bottom of the case is accordingly lined with white velvet; but instead of placing the transparent specimens directly on it, they are sup ported at a height of three inches on sheets of the thir crystal glass used in making lantern slides, which rest on glass stands. The perfect transparency of the crys-tal glass gives the effect of suspension in the air without interference with the supply of light by a support.

The Recuton Festival of the Blue and the

From the Atlanta Constitution It is probable that the next Fourth of July will be the greatest holiday ever seen in New York. It will be a reunion of the people of the States, North and south, as well as of the Blue and the Gray. If this sort of thing goes on much longer people will forget that Mason and Dixon's line over existed.

What Can This Mean ! From the Summit (N. J.) Record

While Recorder Goff was including in his executa-tion of Langerman for some of his alleged offences, it is a wonder he did not take the trouble to express his

From the San Francisco Wave.

Hermann Geirichs asserts that not anywhere

America can you get so perfect a dinner as can be served in midwinter in San Francisco. During one of his visits here in January, I think, he was entertained at the Palace Hotel, and on the menn were fresh lardiett pears, new potatoes, asparagus, cucumbers, meione, strawierties, and every variety of game. Mr. Oetrichs's astonishment was unbounded.

SUNBEAMS.

-A woman weighing 500 pounds died at New Middicton, ind., recently. She was said to be the large

roman in the State. -Beverage is the auggestive, appropriate, but noncommittal name of the man elected President of a temperance society in North Haven, Me., a few days

ago.

—A Eirkaville, Mo., newspaper makes indignant pro-test against the big football games played on Thanks-giving Day as being "an unwarranted descration of

national holiday." -George Moore, a working miner of Grand Ronds

Wash, will celebrate his 1024 birthday on Dec. 20 He is in perfect health, and does as good a day's work at his placer as many of the younger miners.

—A worthy successor to the erstwhile sockless Socrates, Jerry Simpson, is Judge Martin of Atchison, who, according to the Globe, never wore a necatie in ils life but once. The exception was when he was

married. -Jake Gregory, an old negro living near Waverly Ky., last week traded his wife to a neighbor for an old mule, a pointer dog, and \$5 in cash. The woman was a willing party to the swap, and even borrowed the mule from her ex-husband to carry her to her new

-A number of young qualls from Canton, China. were received in Tacoma, Wash., last week, to be ed for breeding, to stock certain parts of that State Experiments in stocking the woods of the Pacific oast States with various kinds of imported game

birds have turned out very successfully.

—After nearly half a century of married life to sether John Cowling and his wife of Jeffersonville, ind., were divorced seven years ago and Mr. Cowling married again. Four months ago his second wife died, and last week he and his divorced wife were remarried. Cowling is 76 years old and his wife is 74.

-Southern California will, according to present in-lications, ship East between 10,000 and 11,000 carloads of oranges this year, as against only 7,700 carloads last year. The first shipments will be made about the middle of this month, but the bulk of the shipments will not be under way until about the middie of January. The orange groves are in the best of , condition, it is said, and growers and shippers expect to receive a greater revenue from their oranges this

year than ever before.

—Cattlemen in the White River region, South Dakota, are raising a fund, each contributing 9 cents for every head of stock he owns, to pay a bounty of \$5 for every gray wolf killed on the range. The cowboys in the vicinity are, as a consequence, laying in large sup-plies of amounition. The cattlemen have decided that the only way to get rid of the woives is to shoot them. Hunting with hounds has been successful with some packs, but usually as many hounds as wolves are killed, for the latter are flerce beasts.

-Cremation of the dead is growing in favor in Philadelphia. A cremation society was organized in 1888, and the number of bodies cremated each year since then has increased steadily. In 1889 there were twenty-eight cremations, and so far this year there have been eighty-six. The society has starte a scheme to "popularize the movement," by Issuing bonds which not the purchaser three percent. Interest per annum, and entitle the holder of each bond to one age of the ashes. The society now has 260 members

and 300 stockholders. -These incidents doubtless have often been recount ed in romances, but in this story they are fact. While walking by the river bank above Niagara Falls a little more than a year ago Jeseph Kreis of Indianapolis brink of the falls. The young woman's name was Effic Comstock, and she was the daughter of a retired banker of Madison, Wis. Last Wednesday Mr. Kreis and Miss Comstock were married at Indianapolis, and they then went to Logansport to live happily ever afterward, as the couples in the romances always do.

—The tables were turned in a surprising manner

on an exultant crook by a smart Yankee deputy sheriff in York county, Ma. last week. The deputy was after the crook, and came up with him just across the border in New Hampshire. The crook was safe from the deputy's warrant there, but in order to be safer he boarded a train for the interior of the State. that was his mistake. The deputy boarded the same train, and took a seat near the crook. At a point a few miles ahead the rallway track ran across a corner of York county, Me. The deputy knew this, but the crook didn't. When the line was crossed the deputy pulled the bell rope, stopped the train, dragged the crook out of his seat, put him off the train, and ar

rested him.

-Yet another point has been made by the Heathen Chinee against his Caucasian antagonist. The law or dering the Chinese to register, on penalty of deporta-tion, is used by some of them to secure for themselves free passage home. A Chinaman who has been in America thirty years was arraigned in Seattle a few days ago for being illegally in the country, not pos-sessing a registration certificate. He spoke English well and seemed well-to-do. The court ordered that he be deported to China. The Marshal pondered over the odd circumstances and came to the conclusion that the Chinaman, desiring to return to his native land to live on his fortune acquired here, had neg-lected deliberately to register in order to secure free transportation home. The Chinaman remarked, when told of his fate, "Heap like go, you bet."

-A little romance of the war was appropriately rounded out at Harlan Court House, Ky., a few days ago. In 1862 a fine young fellow of 17, named Jesse Paker, a Confederate, was wounded in a skirmish near that place, and was left by his co whacker, who was helping the Yankees. John and his wife were absent, and only their thirteen-year-old daughter, Nannie, was at home. She cared for the sickness, and fell in love with him during that time But Haker went away, forgot Napple, and at the close of the war married another girl. His wife died. A little while ago he moved to Harlan county, where he discovered his benefactress, Nannie, and found she

was a widow. A few days ago they were married Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

Got, the exologen of the Comedie Française, is write ing his memoirs Pearls or emeralds in combination with jet can now

e worn for mourning in Paris. Walter Beaant has written a new novel called "The Master Craftsman." It will be published in Chambere's

Ammoniated tincture of quinine, according to Nature, is a more effectual antidote to bee ati ammonia alone.

Twenty-one scuiptors competed for the statue of

Sarah Siddons to be erected in London. The model chosen is by a Frenchman, Chevaller Coal dust is successfully used as fuel for bollers by a process invented by a German named Wegener. It is fed to the furnace automatically, and only ordinary

Two miniatures of Joan of Arc by a contemporary artist, now in a private collection at isenheim in Alsace, are said by M. Gatrio to be probably portraits of the Maid of Orleans from lif

Although there is more water than usual this year, the Volga is growing so shallow as to be unnaviga Shipping has entirely stopped between Ive Rybinsk and nearly stopped between the latter place Agricultural returns from the county of London

chimney draught is needed.

have a queer sound. Yet of the 75,442 acres, or which its population of 4,232,118 lives, no fewer than 14,401 are cuitivated, besides 267 used for grazing making nearly one-fifth of the whole area farming purposes. Between 1893 and 1895 five hun-dred acres were lost to cultivation,

Auti-toxin shortens the time needed for the retention of the tube in the larynx in cases of croup and diph theris, according to Dr. Bokal of Budapest. In 216 successful cases where he used a tube without antitoxin the average period of intubation was seventy-nine hours, while the average duration of forty-five successful cases with anti-toxin was sixty-one hour being a reduction of eighteen hours.

A large number of unpublished letters from literary and musical celebrities was found recently among the papers left by Mr. George Thompson, an Edinburgh awyer. The letters are being published in the Glas on Evening News. The first batch contains letters from lean Armour, the wife of Robert Burns, and from the fom Moore, Beethoven, Haydn, and Weber are to

That tuberculosis is increased by living in thickly settled communities is shown by statistics collected by Dr. Petit for 662 French towns. In Paris the pro-portion of deaths from tuberculous disease in 100, 000 inhabitants is 490; in 11 towns of from 100,000 to 430,000 inhabitants it is 868; in 46 towns with a population between 30,000 and 100,000 it is 805, ia & was of from 20,000 to 50,000 inhabitants it is 283, in 127 towns between 10,090 and 20,000 it is 271. towns between 5,000, and 10,000 it is 216, and in 95 towns with a population below 5,000 it is 181.

A man wearing the Victoria Cross was recently sentenced to eighteen months' hard labor in England for bigamy under unusually cruel and cowardly cir While Recorder Goff was including in his excertation of Langerman for some of his alleged offences, it is a wonder he did not take the trouble to express his views on the moral turpitude involved in the conduct of a man who clopes from a foreign land with a friend's wife. Such an expression would have been of interest to some of Goff's early acquaintances.

Sun Francisco for an Epicare.

stances, the Judge telling him that he richly deserved the full limit of ten years. He had married one after another a number of young girls, beating them brutally after he was three of them. Yet he had won his cross hopeatly by an unusually unselfish act of bravery. In 1850, when the British were cut up by the Asphans at Maiwand, in the insurrection that icel to Roberts's march to Candahar, he saved a gun headed up with wounded men by rushing alone. gun heaped up with wounded men by rushing alone on font against the Afghan horsemen about to sur-round it and holding them off with his rifle for the few moments needed to get the place clear.

Croup is quickly relieved, and whooping cough factly helped, and its duration shortened by Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, the old family standby for coughs and colds and all lung or threat affections. For constipation, take Jayne's Painless Sanative Filia-ade.